

The North Carolinian.



"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

H. L. HOLMES, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1839.

VOL. 1.—NO. 41.

TERMS.
\$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; \$3 if paid at the end of six months; or \$3 50 at the expiration of the year. Advertisements inserted at the rate of sixty cents per square, for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion.
Court advertisements and Sheriff's sales, will be charged 25 per cent. higher than the usual rates.
All advertisements sent for publication should have the number of insertions intended marked upon them, otherwise they will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters on business connected with this establishment, must be addressed—H. L. HOLMES, Editor of the North-Carolinian, and in all cases post-paid.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Pupils are charged from time of entrance to close of session. No deduction for absence, except in case of sickness.
The Academic year commenced on the 14th of October, and closes on the 15th of July following.
The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.
Elementary Department or 2d Class, \$8 per Session.
First Class, 16 " "
French Language, 10 " "
Drawing and Painting, 10 " "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice, 25 " "
Music on Guitar, 25 " "
Use of Piano, 3 " "
Incidentals, 50 cents.
November 23, 1839. 39—1f

BUTTER

And Buck Wheat Flour.
30 lbs. Mountain Butter.
600 lbs. Buck Wheat Flour.
For sale by Geo. McNEILL.
Nov. 23 1839. 39—1f

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES & SHAD.

50 Bags Rio, 25 Bags Cuba, 20 Bags Laguaira, 10 Bags Old Java, 10 Hds. Sugar, 10 Hds. Molasses, 5 Barrels of Shad.
For Sale by GEO. McNEILL.
November 9, 1839. 37—1f

E. J. & L. R. CLARK.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a T. I. SHEET IRON and COPPER WARE Manufactory, 5 doors south of the Market House, on Gillespie street, where they will keep, constantly on hand, a full assortment of plain and fancy Japanese Tin Ware.
JOB WORK done at the shortest notice.
Orders from the country, would receive prompt attention. June 8, 1839. 6—1f

HATS! HATS!

J. R. & D. G. E. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats.
HAVE just received their SPRING Fur Hats, and continue to manufacture Silk and Fur Hats, at the north east corner of Market Square, Fayetteville.
Also, a full supply of Hatters' Trimmings.
N. B. Highest price given for Furs.
April 6, 1839. 6—1f

WM. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
Begs leave to return thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and also to inform his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches. He has received the latest fashions for the SPRING and SUMMER of 1839, and is always ready to execute orders with neatness and despatch.
P. S. All those indebted to the subscriber either by note or account, will please call and settle the same immediately, as cloths cannot be bought without cash.
May 4, 1839. 10—1f

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on Thursday the 21st instant, a Negro woman, who calls herself Ruth Evans of New Hanover County. Said Negro is about fifty years of age, small stature, dark complexioned, thin visage, about five feet high, and had on when committed, a blue homespun frock.
The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be dealt with as the law directs.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Shff.
Nov. 23, 1839. 39—1f

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WILL be sold on the third of January next, (by an order of Court) in the town of Haywood, one Negro man, two women and two children, belonging to the estate of Robert W. Carless, Dec'd. Terms of sale six months credit. The purchaser giving bond with approved security.
A. CARLOSS, Adm'r.
Haywood, Nov. 29, 1839. 40—1f

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL and WINTER GOODS, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware and uttl ery,
Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Also
10 Hds. Porto Rico Sugar, 80 Bags Rio Coffee, 30 Boxes Raisins, 100 lbs. Sugar, Collins' and King's Axes, 5 Hds. Crockery, 75 Hds. Nails, 50 Sides of Sole Leather,
Which are offered at very low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.
November 23, 1839. NOTT & STARR. 39—1f

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries and Cutlery,
Crockery-Ware, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH, or on time to punctual customers,—at his old Stand, South East corner of Market Square.
PETER P. JOHNSON.
November 23, 1839. 29—1f

VALUABLE LANDS

For Sale.
THE Subscriber offers for sale EIGHT HUNDRED acres of land, situate in the county of Bladen, on the west side of Cape Fear River, near the mouth of the river, and containing a comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out buildings. There are, besides, on this tract, a good GRIST and SAW-MILL, both in good repair, and situated on Locke's Creek, a constant stream passing thro' the tract. There is a good supply of Saw-Mill timber on the land, convenient to the mill, which is only a half mile distant by a good road from the river. The sale will be made on accommodating terms, as to amount and time of payment, and the land divided into two tracts and sold separately if desired. Apply for further particulars to the subscriber on the premises.
Wm. L. GILMORE.
Bladen County, Nov. 30th, 1839. 40—3f

PIANO FORTES.

A GOOD assortment of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Those now on hand by different makers, and from the best manufacturers in New York, will be sold ten per cent. lower than can be purchased elsewhere, of the same class, and workmanship in this market. Orders will be executed for Piano Fortes from any manufacturer, of this country, or Germany, and they will be furnished at the lowest N. York prices, adding the expense of transportation. All instruments ordered or furnished through this agency are selected at N. York, by approved Professors of Music, are opened after their arrival here, tried and approved by competent Pianists, before they are offered for sale, and are repacked without additional charge, in the best manner for safe conveyance to any part of the country. All those furnished from manufacturers in this country, are warranted by the makers.
The extensive call for Piano Fortes, which has been made for two years past through the music department of the Seminary, and the frequent disposition of interior instruments often at extravagant prices, through the private interest or ignorance of the vendors, has led to the establishment of this Agency. To meet the convenience of purchasers, arrangements have also been made to receive in payment good negotiable notes at four months, payable at the Cape Fear Bank. This arrangement often saves to the purchaser ten per cent. in the difference of exchange, beside all the risk of damage in the transportation, and the certainty of having an instrument delivered here, approved and in good order. Enquire of the PRINCIPALS of the SEMINARY, or of Col. S. T. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30 1839. 40—1f

A SMALL FARM

For Sale.
A PERSON, whose occupation prevents his attendance to the proper cultivation of a Farm, offers it for sale, and thinks its location, and the terms on which it may be purchased, will induce any one wishing to purchase a small farm, to call and make an offer. The Tract contains
150 Acres
of Pine, Oak and Hickory land, of which, about twenty acres are cleared, with a good comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, and other necessary out buildings; with a thriving young Peach and Apple Orchard, and a never failing spring of excellent water. It is on the Turnpike road, 6 or 7 miles West of town, and within 2 or 3 miles of the extensive Mills and Factory being erected by Messrs. Hall and Johnson. It is in an excellent neighborhood. For further particulars enquire at this office.
Fayetteville, November 16th 1839. 38—1f

FOR RENT.

THE Toomer plantation 3 miles from the Bridge, East side of Cape Fear, for 12 months from 1st January 1840, if not rented privately before the 1st January next. Said place will be rented on that day to the highest bidder. For further particulars inquire at this office.
Fayetteville, Nov. 30, 1839. 40—6f.

LAND WANTED.

WANTED, to purchase, about TWO HUNDRED ACRES of good Land, partly cleared and the rest well timbered; for which a fair price will be given, and cash paid on day of Sale. Land over the River, and a few miles from town, will be preferred. Apply to
Mas. B. PERRY.
Fayetteville, November 30, 1839. 40—1f

NOTICE.

THE further Sale of Property conveyed to me by Wm. S. LATTA, is postponed until Saturday the 7th December next.
H. BRANSON, Trustee.
November 20th, 1839. 39—3f

GENERAL SELECTIONS.

SONG WRITERS.

Burns, who of all men that ever lived, appears to have possessed the greatest natural capabilities for song writing, declares the art to be a difficult one, and desires those who think otherwise to "sit down and try their hands at it," when the truth of the matter is likely to dawn upon them. Such an opinion, coming from so high an authority, is entitled to great weight; and it is corroborated by the undeniable fact that few persons have ever attained to real excellence in the practice of composing songs. The total number of first rate songsters who have adorned literature since its origin to the present day, may be counted upon one's ten fingers, and no tip be touched twice. Men of the highest poetical genius have attempted this department of composition in vain, and of the truth of this assertion we have many living evidences.—Has either Wordsworth or Southey produced on the long roll of their multifarious works, one single verse which is familiarly sung in the homes of their country, be they rich or be they poor? Not one; and this is not because the endeavor has never been made, but because the great poets have failed utterly in the instances where they have attempted the composition of songs. Byron, too, thought his want of success was decided has left behind him, on the whole, not one song that has been, or ever will be, popular among his countrymen. While it is thus obvious that the possession of the highest poetical genius does not ensure success in song writing, we find, on the other hand, that many of our best and most popular songs have been produced by persons who never, except in these individual instances, evinced the possession of any poetical talent whatever. In the annals of Scottish song, in particular, numerous cases occur where lasting reputations have been won by the composition of one single song. 'The Flower of the Forest,' 'Auld Robin Grey,' and 'Lucy's Flitting,' will rise to the recollection of every one as having made famous the names of Miss Elliott, Lady Ann Lindsay, and Wm. Laidlaw. The list might be largely extended, and would include the fine songs of 'The Bonnie Broom,' 'Roslin Castle,' 'We're na my heart light, I wad die,' and 'The Broom of the Cowdenknowes.' The art of song writing seems in one point of view an art of surpassing difficulty; while on the other hand, we might be tempted to think the very reverse, from its being excelled in by persons who never displayed poetical genius otherwise. The explanation is to be sought for in the peculiar nature of the song, its construction and uses.—Chambers' Journal.

THE AROOSTOOK REGION.

Accounts in various directions from down East, would now almost make out this country another Eldorado, and its possession worthy of a sharp conflict. Dr. Holmes, in a recent exploration made by order of the State of Maine, reports the tract as richly timbered, with an excellent soil for wheat and every kitchen vegetable. We avail ourselves of the condensed account from the Boston Courier: The forest trees of this region are the Norway Pine, White Pine, Hemlock, Spruce, Silver Fir, White Maple, White and Paper Birch, Yellow Birch, Beech, White and Black Ash, Elm, Red Oak, Wild Cherry, White Cedar, Common and Canada Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Basswood, &c. In the bogs and low lands are large and extensive tracts of the Larch, (now used in ship-building). An important error in Michaux's account of the White Cedar (Arbor vite) is corrected by the writer. The Rock Maple is abundant, and affords large quantities of sugar to those, who are disposed to make it. The Oaks are not often found in this section. The Pines and Spruces seem to be the only kinds of timber now in demand on the Aroostook. The Pine timber found there is superior to any other in Maine. But little is yet manufactured in mills; it is nearly all hewn, or made into timber in the forest and floated down to Fredericton, or, St. John, and thence shipped to England. The Larch, for knees and other purposes in ship building,—the Cedar for fences and rail-ways,—the Birds'-Eye Maple and Birch, for cabinet work, will, at no distant day, be in demand, and whenever the call is made, an inexhaustible supply will be found. It seems, however, to be a drawback on their value, that there is no other way by which these productions can be sent to market, but by going down the Aroostook and St. John Rivers,—thus subjecting them to the necessity of passing through the territories of a foreign power before they can be disposed of.—N. Y. Star.

ENGLISH CHARITIES AND MARRIAGES.

The amount of charitable contributions in England during the past year is thus stated: 'For promoting Christian knowledge, 90,363; for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, 71,308; church missionary, 72,031; British and Foreign Bible Society, 105,255; Wesleyan Missionary Society, 84,818; London Missionary, 65,490; Baptist Missionary, 22,416; Hibernian Society, 11,702; Church Pastoral Aid, 10,423. These sums it must be remembered, are stated in pounds sterling.

ing. Reduced to dollars, the aggregate receipts of the nine societies is two millions and a half.

There were in England, during the year ending June 30, 1839, 111,481 registered marriages; of these, 107,201, were performed according to the rites of the Established Church, and 4,280 in licensed places of worship, of which 76 were between Quakers, and 136 between Jews. The births were, during the same period, 204,863 males, and 194,849 females. The deaths were 835,956, of which 131,034 were children under five years of age. The average mortality is 1 in 45.—Twenty per cent. of the total deaths is attributed to consumption.

We find in the English papers the following dissertation, which we imagine will have very little effect to check the irregularities of the Chartists, if the Corn Laws are not repealed.—U. S. Gazette.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF SHEFFIELD.

My Plundered Fellow-Townsmen.—There are in this town about 6,000 adult laborers, and 8,000 great and small capitalists. There are also about 10,000 skilled workmen, who (and being themselves capitalists, and more dependent for their well-being than any other capitalists on the conservation of the public peace) would, because they must, whatever their inclinations might be, (in any case of tumult or convulsion short of the general overturn) join the other capitalists. From these facts (and one or two others too ludicrously notorious to mention,) I draw the following conclusions. That you could not, if you were unanimous (which you are not) carry by physical or moral force, or any means whatever, any great public object, without the assistance of some other productive classes. That the children of our Sunday schools, who walked through our streets in procession last Whit-Monday, were then better prepared and able to contend with the military than you were. That if you were, this day, arrayed for fight, with all your present means (be they what they may) a troop of soldiers' wives from the barracks, if they made their appearance unarmed, and with or without their husbands' cloaks over their shoulders, would scare you out of the parish. And that the adult daughters of the other productive classes (because they have surplus funds, which you have not, and cannot have, until you get rid of the Corn Laws,) could, if need were (not by coming behind you, but in your own ranks, and without the aid of a single policeman or soldier, defeat and exterminate you. The estimate on which I found these conclusions, applies, I believe, not only to Sheffield, but, with sufficient exactness to all England, Scotland and Wales, including the agricultural districts. To Ireland it does not apply; for in that country two-thirds of the population are potato-fed laborers, and the remainder capitalists, chiefly shop-keepers; yet with what ease those potato-fed millions have been, and are kept down by a mere fraction of the other classes, and about ten thousand soldiers, the mournful history of "the Isle of suffering" too truly shows. For potato-fed men, having no surplus, are necessarily slaves—and the bread-tax may mean to bring you down to potatoe wages. You will soon, then, I venture to hope, see the folly of allowing yourselves to be led the wrong way, by paid agents of the scoundrel bread-tax, who, favored by your deplorable ignorance, have contrived to place themselves at the head of Chartist movement, not merely to defeat that wise and holy movement; but, by so doing, to sustain the all-begging food-monopoly, and make the liberal cause itself hateful and ridiculous.

Fellow-Townsmen! there are cases (and yours, I fear is one of them) in which nothing is so unwelcome as truth; yet I trust, you will receive this letter as I intend it, and believe, that the last man in the world who would willingly mislead, or even insult you, is
EBENEZER ELLIOTT.
Sheffield, 22nd September, 1839.

A BURIED CITY DISCOVERED IN PERU.

The captain of an American vessel, named Ray, has lately discovered, on the coast of Peru, in the environs of Fruseillo, an ancient buried city, of considerable extent. Following the course of some excavations which he made, he found the walls of the edifices still standing, and many of them in a state of complete preservation. He infers, from the number and extent of them, that the population of the city could not have been less than 3,000 souls. Great numbers of skeletons and mummies, in a perfect state of preservation, were found among the private and sacred edifices; and a great number of domestic utensils, articles of furniture, coins, and curious antiquities.—The earthquake, by which it would appear the city was engulfed, appears to have surprised the inhabitants, like those of Pompeii, in the midst of their daily avocations; and many of them were found by Capt. Ray, snugly preserved, by the exclusion of atmospheric air, in the precise action or employment of the moment when overwhelmed. One man, standing up as if in the act of escaping, was dressed in a light robe, in the folds of which, coins were found, which have been sent to the scientific institution of Lima, for investigation. A female was also found sitting in a chair, before a loom which contained an unfinished piece of cotton stuff, which she was in the act of weaving. The cotton stuff (which is of a gaudy pattern, but very neatly fabricated,) is about eight inches

in diameter, and appears to have been only half completed. A great number of antiquities and curiosities, found in this American Herculean grave, have been sent to the museum at Lima.—Constitutionalist.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

It is a curious fact that thunder and lightning are very rare in Egypt, and never known in Lima; nor is there reason to believe in any place where there is no rain. Neither does it appear that there is any thunder in islands and seas beyond seventy-five degrees of latitude; and in the open ocean, very far from land, thunder is rarely heard. Storms of thunder and lightning are always more dangerous in cold than in hot months, because in these months the clouds are lower. M. Arago has added to the Annuaire of the present year the most elaborate article on this subject that we have yet met with. He states, that at the parish of Casena, in Italy, five or six miles in circumference, they have for three years past had raised, at every fifty feet, heaps of straw and light-wood, which are set fire to on approach of a storm; and that during these three years this parish has neither been damaged by lightning, nor has it had hail, though it had suffered every year before by storms, and though during the above three years the neighboring parishes had suffered much by storms of thunder and lightning. Hence Arago concludes why our mining districts experience less from these storms than our agricultural districts; that is, on account of the large fires kept up in the former.—Railway Magazine.

DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than one which we copy below. 'Chance,' says the *Courier des Etats Unis*, 'has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that ever has been recorded in human annals; that is the identical Death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ.' The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is in *hæc verba*:
Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth, shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the empire Tiberius Cesar and the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Pretary, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer,
2. He is seditious,
3. He is an enemy of the Law,
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God,
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quillus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution.

Forbid to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus. The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz.—1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannas Rorobable; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struenus.

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate; on one side are written these words: 'A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found on an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquilla, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissaries of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the custody of the Chartrem. The vase in the chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the saunans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence: At the sale of his collection of antiquities &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs.—Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Cattel, in New York, a "shekel of Israel," of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf, on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath, "Holy Jerusalem," in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated have about them an inexplicable sacredness and moment. They seem to blend two worlds, and to carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—Philad. Gaz.

NEW ERA IN MORALS AND FINANCE.

The "National Gazette" of Philadelphia is quite melancholy and musical in these days. It charges a "conspiracy" against some persons residing in N. York. London, and Paris, in reference to the United States Bank, and verily brings forward as evidence, the vast engagements of Mr. Jaudon,

his difficulties and triumphs in getting thro' them. But most amusing of all, the narrative of the recent negotiations, given in the Bankers' Circular, is made to body forth this terrible plot. No doubt, among all large mercantile buyers, there is a rivalry. The Barings, the Browns, Morrison & Cryder, &c., all want to get a lead of each other—but why the rivalry among the children of Mammon should be called conspiracy is more than we can understand. The United States Bank has escaped dishonor and insolvency in England, by precisely the same means that saved the 3 W's. in 1837. Mr. Job Gurney, the great bill broker, had invested 100,000L in their post notes, and in order to save himself, he procured a fresh loan to the bank, in order to enable him to make this escape. This was his position and his mode of escape in 1837. It is idle to talk of conspiracy in these matters. Under its present regime, the bank has been mismanaged, and nothing but the talent and industry of Mr. Jaudon could have saved it in England. In this country, since Mr. Biddle left it confusion and disorder have pervaded its affairs—hence its sudden suspension of specie payments, and its attempt to bring down the other banks to hide its blunders and bad work.—N. Y. Herald.

INTERESTING FROM THE WEST.

By a gentleman who left the camp of the federal forces, thirty miles beyond the Nueces river, about the 26th instant, we learn that Canales, the commander of the Mexican federalists now in the field, has concentrated thirteen hundred of his followers, and was to move the next day for the Rio Grande. Captain Ross, who recruited a company of some eighty men in this city a few weeks since and which was designed for the protection of the Nueces frontier, and the suppression of the driving of cattle and horses from beyond that river, which for some time has been carried on, had also joined Canales, with about four hundred Americans. Added to this number, were about one hundred Indians, belonging to a tribe living on the Rio Grande, near the village of Mier, and who are said to be a race of savages, and considerably skilled in the science of Mexican warfare. According to this, Canales had under his command eighteen hundred men—civilized, half civilized and savage—all pretty well armed, with considerable ammunition. There were, however, no cannon.

Our informant says the greatest enthusiasm and harmony prevailed throughout this heterogeneous band, and that a perfect confidence of success in their desperate adventure for the reduction of the whole Rio Grande country to the standard of federalism, seemed to be impressed upon the mind of every one. The first point of attack was to be the village of Mier where were some two hundred Centralist troops; thence down to Matamoros. All the different places where were stationed government troops, or which adhered to the Central cause, would probably be laid under contribution. If they do not receive a repulse in their first engagement, and succeed in putting to route the government troops, we may expect soon to hear of piping times among the Centralists in this part of Mexico.

These federalists now under Canales, are the same who but a short time since were driven from the other side of the Rio Grande by Canaliza, the commandant of the central forces in this part of Mexico, and took refuge in squads this side, not having been sufficiently supplied with arms and ammunition to hazard a battle: they therefore have a fearful account to settle with their opponents. And now that they have the co-operation of a few Americans, they believe themselves perfectly invincible and are likely to be successful even against great odds.

Van Amburgh: a Lion tamed in Four Days.—The new lion with which Mr. Van Amburgh exhibited himself, yesterday, in his cages, after only four days of education, is a native of Africa. His history is rather a curious one. Sent as a present by the Emperor of Morocco to the President of the U. States, the latter complying with the laws of his country, which prohibit a republican functionary from receiving a royal present, sold him to M. Titus for the sum of 56L, which was remitted to the authorities of New York for the benefit of the city poor. It was from that the lion was despatched to M. Van Amburgh, who made his acquaintance, for the first time, on the evening of the 2d October,—The Prefecture of Police, being correctly informed of the days on which the African lion had left New York and arrived at Paris, had prohibited so intrepid and hazardous an experiment being made without a previous one, in the morning, before a commission. This experiment proving successful, the public representation was authorized and proved a complete triumph. The emotion and anxiety of the public were indescribable. The celebrated tamer, who had not evinced the slightest hesitation, exceeded all that had been anticipated from his intrepidity, and the docility and obedience of the new lion, which he had known but four days, astounded the two thousand spectators who thronged the Post St. Martin Theatre.—Paris Paper.

Iowa War.—The controversy between Missouri and Iowa, concerning a strip of land on the southern border of the territory is waxing hotter. On the 1st of November, the Marshal of the district was notified by the Governor and Supreme Judges of Iowa, to hold himself in readiness to arrest any person who should attempt to exercise unlawful jurisdiction over the disputed land. The order was occasioned by a rumor that the au-